

REPORT

CD NO.

DATE DISTR. 25 Feb 1949

NO. OF PAGES 8

NO. OF ENCLS. (LISTED BELOW)	1
1	1
2	1
3	1
4	1
5	1
6	1
7	1
8	1
9	1
10	1
11	1
12	1
13	1
14	1
15	1
16	1
17	1
18	1
19	1
20	1
21	1
22	1
23	1
24	1
25	1
26	1
27	1
28	1
29	1
30	1
31	1
32	1
33	1
34	1
35	1
36	1
37	1
38	1
39	1
40	1
41	1
42	1
43	1
44	1
45	1
46	1
47	1
48	1
49	1
50	1
51	1
52	1
53	1
54	1
55	1
56	1
57	1
58	1
59	1
60	1
61	1
62	1
63	1
64	1
65	1
66	1
67	1
68	1
69	1
70	1
71	1
72	1
73	1
74	1
75	1
76	1
77	1
78	1
79	1
80	1
81	1
82	1
83	1
84	1
85	1
86	1
87	1
88	1
89	1
90	1
91	1
92	1
93	1
94	1
95	1
96	1
97	1
98	1
99	1
100	1

SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT

50X1-HUM

THIS DOCUMENT CONTAINS INFORMATION AFFECTING THE NATIONAL DEFENSE OF THE UNITED STATES WITHIN THE MEANING OF THE ESPIONAGE ACT 50 U.S.C., § 1 AND 62, AS AMENDED. ITS TRANSMISSION OR THE REVELATION OF ITS CONTENTS IN ANY MANNER TO AN UNAUTHORIZED PERSON IS PROHIBITED BY LAW. REPRODUCTION OF THIS FORM IS PROHIBITED.

THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

50X1-HUM

2. The chief production of the factory is steel, which is smelted in three Martin furnaces and subsequently rolled. Production of minor importance consists of:

a small quantity of consumer goods and agricultural implements manufactured from waste products of the rolling shop.

4. Production figures for recent years are as follows:

1944: No regular production. Time devoted mainly to training workers in steel smelting. Martin furnace No. 2 started working at the end of 1944.

1946: Total production about 17,000 tons, with one Martin furnace working continuously.

1948: Output by 1 December was 40,000 tons. Total output estimated

50X1-HUM

307

CLASSIFICATION				SECRET/CONTROL-US OFFICIALS ONLY													
STATE	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NAVY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NSRB		DISTRIBUTION											
ARMY	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	AIR	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	FBI		REC	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>										

NO CHANGE in Class. ☐

☐ DECLASSIFIED

Class. CHANGED TO: TS S

DDA Memo, 4 Apr 77

Auth: DDA REG. 7711763

Page 1 5 MAY 1978

Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2011/11/17 : CIA-RDP82-00457R002400060003-0

SECRET/CONTROL - OFFICIALS ONLY

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

50X1-HUM

- 2 -

at 43,000. Two of the three Martin furnaces were working almost continuously. During 1947 and 1948, the operating of Martin furnaces improved considerably. In 1948, the output per square meter of the furnace hearth during 24 hours reached 5.1 tons. This is considered satisfactory. In 1948, 276 workers were employed in the Martin shop and the output of steel was about 157 tons per man. This compares unfavorably with other works. The consumption of pig iron for refining, per ton of steel produced, was about 420 kgs.

1949: Khodzhaev, the director, submitted an estimate of 60,000 tons output for 1949. The Planning Department of the Ministry increased this figure to 62,000 tons with two furnaces working continuously.

50X1-HUM

Rolled Steel

1946: Mill train 300, consisting of three rolling lines, began working in September 1946; but regular production of rolled metal did not take place until November 1946. Mill train 300 produces hot-rolled small section carbon steel of ordinary quality in round, square, flat, and other sections. The steel has to conform to State 535-45 standards.

1947: About 27,000 tons of rolled steel were produced.

1948: About 47,000 tons were produced by the first of December. Steel ingots which had been produced earlier were taken from the factory's reserve for rolling. Total production for 1948 can be accepted as at least 51,000 tons. Average monthly output varied between 4,100 and 4,500 tons. Production of angle section steel started in the middle of 1948. In November 1948, work was started to extend the rolling shop by 25 meters. The rolling shop in 1948 employed about 415 men; annual output of rolled steel per man was about 125 tons. About ten per cent of the rolled steel output represents consumer goods and agricultural implements made from waste products and clippings.

1949: The Ministry has approved the output of 55,000 tons for mill train 300 for 1949.

Miscellaneous Production:

In 1948 the iron foundry and forge shops produced a monthly average of:

50-60 tons of iron castings
0.5-1.0 ton of non-ferrous metal castings
8-10 tons of forgings
90-100 tons of ingot moulds

In 1948, the breaker shop, which deals with metal scrap, produced much better results because of a considerable increase in the employment of oxygen for autogenous cutting of scrap metal. The breaker shop received additional equipment, cranes, shears, etc. In November 1948, the shop dealt with 3,000 tons of scrap, half of which was treated mechanically.

5. Personnel at the Uzbek Metallurgical Factory is as follows:

Director: Engineer Sh. Khodzhaev, who was deputy director to Ryazanov, the former director

Deputy Director: Engineer Kurbatov, who is chief engineer at the factory

Employees:

About 2,100, of whom about 1,250 are engaged on productive work.

CONFIDENTIAL
SECRET

SECRET/CONTROL-US OFFICIALS ONLY

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

- 3 -

50X1-HUM

Approximately 50 percent of the productive workers are of Uzbek nationality. The number is increasing steadily. All the Uzbek workers received training at metallurgical works, i.e., Magnitogorsk, in the Urals, and in the Donets Coal Basin. In addition to the above, about 1,200 workers belonging to the Ministry for Construction of Heavy Industrial Enterprises are at present employed on constructional work. Of these, about 600 are engaged on assembling equipment, about 350 on erecting industrial buildings, and about 250 on dwellings.

6. The works is controlled by the Ministry for Metallurgy and come under the Production Department of the Ministry. The construction of the works was started in the autumn of 1942, and the first stage of the factory was completed at the end of 1946. In 1948, 22,000,000 rubles were allotted to the factory for construction work and the installation of equipment, and it is estimated that 24,000,000 rubles will be allocated in 1949 for these purposes.
7. Work in the basic shops continues throughout 24 hours in three shifts.
8. The following shops and departments are operating:

Completed in 1946:

- (1) Martin shop with Nos. 1 and 2 Martin furnaces.
- (2) Rolling shop with mill train 300.
- (3) Central electric power station.
- (4) Auxiliary and repair shops (iron foundry, forge, engineering, wood-working, breaker, etc.).
- (5) Administration office.
- (6) Garage.

Completed in 1947:

- (1) Martin furnace No. 3 (December 1947).
- (2) Oxygen plant. (Supplies the breaker shop with oxygen.) Installed in December 1947. In 1948 produced 100-200 cylinders of oxygen daily.

Under construction and due to be completed in 1949-1950.

- (1) Extension of branch line. In September 1948, a large quantity of used rails and sleepers were received at the works.
- (2) Martin furnace No. 4.
- (3) Mill train for thin sheets in the rolling shop. Should be completed early in 1949. This mill train will produce sheets of a thickness of 1 to 4 mm.
- (4) Shop for fireproof materials for the production of dolomite. Now in partial operation and should be working fully early in 1949.
- (5) Gas-generating plant. This, when completed, will enable Martin furnaces to be switched over from mazout to gas. In November 1948, approximately one-third of the work was completed.

9. Sources of materials are as follows:

Mazout for the Martin furnaces is received from Vanovskaya Station near Kokand.

50X1-HUM

Coal for the electric power station is obtained from the Karaganda coal basin.

50X1-HUM

In November 1948 the coal reserve was about 9,000 tons. This figure is always maintained.

Coke is received from Kemerovo.

SECRET
CONFIDENTIAL

SECRET/CONTROL-US OFFICIALS ONLY

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

- 4 -

50X1-HUM

Pig iron for refining is received from Magnitogorsk.

Metal scrap is received mainly through the Tashkent office of the Vtorchermet, Secondary Ferrous Metal Trust.

Quartz sand of high quality, required for steel casting, 100-120 tons per annum, is received from the Andizhan area.

10. A large quantity of rolled metal is sent to metallurgical works under construction in the Caucasus, the Trans-Caucasus Metallurgical Works at Rustavi, and the Metallurgical and Tube Works at Baku. Goods are shipped from Krasnovodsk to Baku, and from there they are forwarded by rail. About a third of the output is sent to engineering works of ministries in Uzbek SSR.
11. During 1948, delays in the delivering of metal scrap for the Martin furnaces were fairly frequent. In the middle of 1948, shortage of mazout delayed the work of the Martin furnaces.
12. Living conditions of workers are unsatisfactory. There is a shortage of essential articles, and congestion is prevalent. In 1948, buildings and communal dwellings for approximately half the personnel were completed. Construction, which is expected to be completed in 1949-1950, in addition to dwellings for personnel, includes a school for works apprentices and a ten year school for workers' children. In 1948, about 3,500 square meters of dwellings, or 75 per cent of the planned construction, was completed. The 1949 plan requires the construction of 5,500 square meters of dwellings.

13. Between 1943 and 1947, a hydro-electric station was constructed at Begovat. This station was intended to provide electricity to the following areas:

Tashkent
Fergana
Samarkand
Namangan
Andizhan
Dzhalal Abad
Kokand
Bokhara

The station has been supplying the Tashkent area since April 1948, and in 1948 work had been begun on connecting the Kokand area.

14. Power is transmitted by a system of five lines, carried on concrete posts, erected at a distance of 50 to 60 meters from each other. The wires, one to 1.5 centimeter in diameter, are made of copper and are not insulated, except at the posts. Here they are insulated by porcelain insulators, generally white in color, although green ones have also been observed.
15. The hydro-electric station itself is a two-story building, built of concrete and bricks, 30 X 25 meters. Its output is said to be 250,000 kw in the winter and 150,000 kw in the summer.
16. Water from the Farkhad GES Canal* is conveyed to the power station by two metal pipes. These pipes are in the shape of cones running at an angle of 25 to 30 degrees, from the river to the power station. Dimensions of these pipes are as follows:

Diameter at base, river end, about three meters.
Diameter at the station end, one to 1.5 meters.
Length of piping, 25 to 30 meters.
Thickness of metal, three to four centimeters.
Distance between pipes, 60 to 80 centimeters.

Each length of piping was composed of several pipes about 1.20 meters long and joined together. It was said that four pipes (in pairs) would eventually be installed, with a distance of two meters between each pair. Until the two other pipes are ready, the pipes are used to convey additional water to the station. This arrangement is considered unsatisfactory.

CONFIDENTIAL

CONFIDENTIAL
 SECRET/CONTROL - OFFICIALS ONLY
 CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

50X1-HUM

- 5 -

17. A dam, [] was constructed on the river Syr Darya. The banks of the river were built up with reinforced concrete. Workmen said that the length of the dam was about 40 meters, width 30 meters, and height 21 meters. The water level was controlled by three (sic) lock gates, moving in metal slides let into concrete pillars. On the river bed there was a concrete base with a metal slit in which the lock gates rested when fully closed. The locks were electrically operated by an engine located near the dam. Power for this engine was supplied by a small power station (probably a generator), located at a distance of 50 to 60 meters from the dam. This small power station, called the Malaya GES, also supplied current to the village of Begovat. Water from the river Syr Darya was diverted into the Farkhad GES Canal and the Telesvertin Canal, []

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

18. Construction of the Farkhad GES Canal started in February 1943. The canal was inaugurated on 7 November 1947. The canal, in addition to providing water for the hydro-electric station, links the Kirovski canal, [] with the river Syr Darya. The distance from the dam to the power station is about 25 kms. The sides of the canal are revetted with a layer of stonework, which in certain places is covered with a layer of cement. The canal has an average width of about 60 meters, and a maximum depth of nine meters. The following numbers of workmen were employed on the project during the period, stated:

50X1-HUM

1943	83,000
1944	73,000
1945	20,000
1946	10,000
1947	8,000 to 9,000
Sept/Oct 1947	70,000 (sic: 7,000?)

50X1-HUM

19. The manager of the hydro-electric station, the Farkhad GES Canal, and the hospital, [] was an Armenian, Agop Serkisov.

20.

CONFIDENTIAL
 SECRET/CONTROL - OFFICIALS ONLY

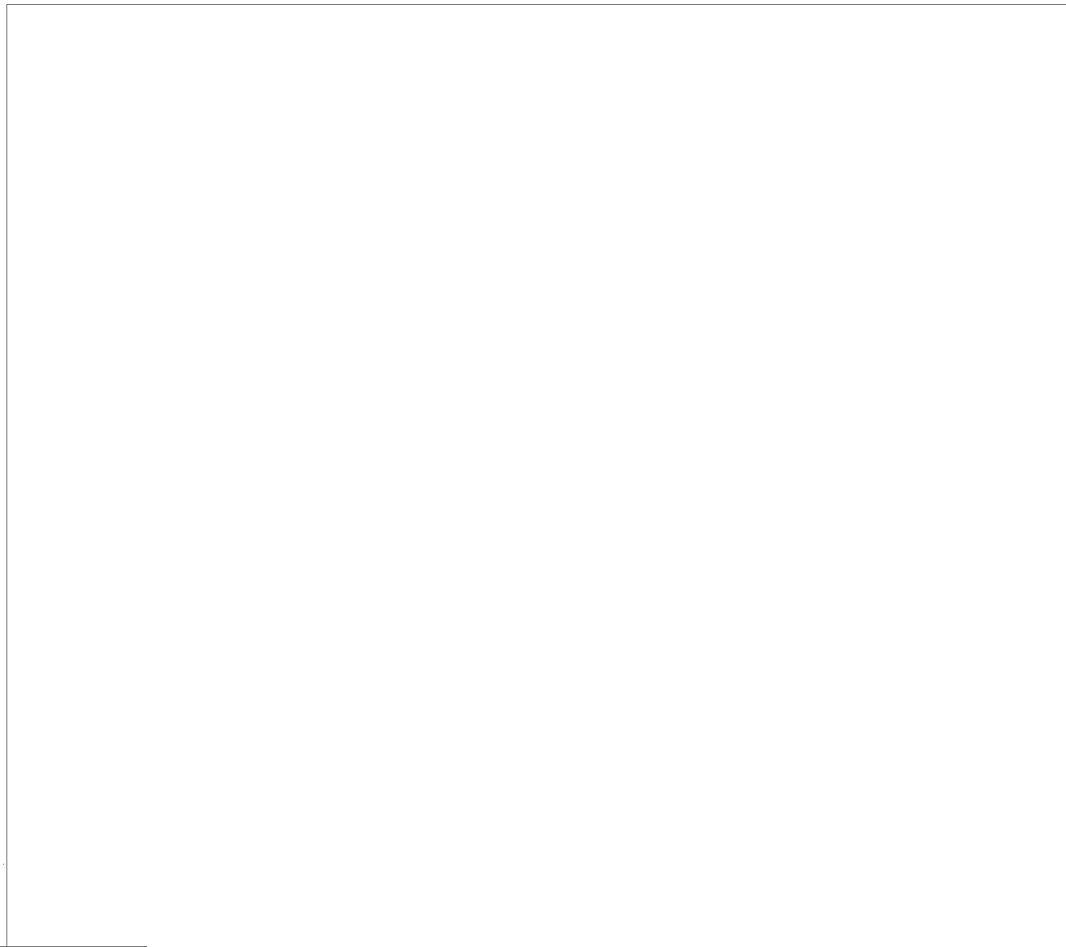
SECRET/CONTROL - OFFICIALS ONLY

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

- 3 -

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM



Comment: Reported as KES. Probably mistaken abbreviation for GRS.

50X1-HUM

50X1-HUM

Comment: [redacted] three Martin ovens had been installed in the Uzbek Metallurgical Works by May 1946.

[redacted] construction was begun in 1941 and by 1944 three Martin ovens had been installed, each with a capacity of 40 tons of steel per eight-hour shift. The engineer in charge of the Martin ovens in May 1946 was Kostyanov. Machinery in the rolling mill, which was not yet in operation by May 1946 [redacted] Employees in May 1946 consisted of approximately 10,000 natives and a large number of PWs, including 4,000 - 5,000 Japanese PWs. [redacted] the Farkhad dam and hydroelectric station were about 80 percent complete at the end of 1946. The station was to have three large hydro-turbines [redacted] and a capacity equal to that of the Dnepropetrovsk plant.

50X1-HUM

[redacted] the station would have a total of four turbines when completed and a capacity of 350,000 KW.

Comment: A hospital staff of 34 to handle only 10 to 15 patients a month seems out of proportion [redacted]

50X1-HUM

CONFIDENTIAL